

Y AVERAGE FOR SIXTY DAYS.
LARGEST EVER REACHED.

1,250,000.

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BEST ON EARTH!

Table of Comparative Daily Circulation of
Leading Newspapers of the World.

New York Journal.....	1,213,751
Paris Petit Journal.....	1,000,000
London Daily Mail.....	525,000
London Daily Telegraph.....	250,000
London Standard.....	250,000
London Chronicle.....	200,000
London Daily News.....	200,000
London Times.....	40,000

NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1898.—

OUR FLAG TO WAVE THIS MORNING OVER SANTIAGO.

Shafter Cables That His Army
Will Take Formal Posses-
sion To-day.

Alger Emphatically Says the
20,000 Rifles Will Not
Be Returned.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The following bulletin has just been received:

The surrender has been definitely settled and the arms will be turned over to-morrow morning, and the troops will be marched out as prisoners of war. The Spanish colors will be hauled down at nine o'clock and the American flag hoisted. Hope transports will be sent here to get them away as quickly as possible.

SHAFTER,
Major-General.

This dispatch, bulletined at 9:25, removes all doubt as to the situation at Santiago. The American army has won a glorious victory, captured twenty-four thousand prisoners of war, secured jurisdiction over five thousand square miles of territory, and to-morrow will occupy the second largest city in Cuba. Grudgingly the Madrid Cabinet and Blanco yielded to every demand made by this country, the firmness of the President and the military authorities on the field won the day.

For economical reasons the Spaniards will be shipped home as soon as transports can be sent to Santiago for their removal. Within twenty-four hours the grim batteries of Morro, Socapa, Estrella and Cayo Smith, which could not be silenced, will be manned by American artillerists and the North Atlantic squadron will ride peacefully in the beautiful, land-locked harbor of Santiago. President McKinley, the entire Cabinet and Adjutant-General Corbin are jubilant. The cry is now: "On to Porto Rico, the Canaries and the shores of Spain itself!"

The First Dispatches

Before Santiago.

Spanish surrendered. Particulars later.

(Signed) SHAFTER.

The Terms.

Playa, July 16, 1898.
Adjutant General, U. S.
Army, Washington:

Headquarters,
Near Santiago, 16.

The conditions of capitulation include all forces and war material in described territory. The United States agrees, with as little delay as possible, to transport all Spanish troops in district to kingdom of Spain, the troops, as far as possible, to embark near the garrison

they now occupy. Officers to retain their side arms and officers and men retain their personal property. Spanish commander authorized to take military archives belonging to surrendered district.

All Spanish forces known as volunteers, and guerillas who wish to remain in Cuba may do so under parole during present war, giving up their arms.

SPANISH FORCES MARCH OUT OF SANTIAGO WITH HONORS OF WAR, DEPOSITING THEIR ARMS AT A POINT MUTUALLY AGREED UPON TO AWAIT DISPOSITION OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, IT BEING UNDERSTOOD UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS WILL RECOMMEND THAT THE SPANISH SOLDIERS RETURN TO SPAIN WITH ARMS SO BRAVELY DEFENDED.

THIS LEAVES THE QUESTION OF RETURN OF ARMS ENTIRELY IN THE HANDS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

I invite attention to the fact that several thousand surrendered, said by Gen. Toral to be about twelve thousand, against whom a shot has not been fired. The return to Spain of the troops in this district amounts to above twenty-four thousand, according to General Toral.

(Signed) W. R. SHAFTER,
U. S. Volunteers.

Secretary Alger, in response to the direct question whether the Spaniards will be allowed to retain their arms, has made this statement:

"All men who have arms will turn them over to this Government. This is final."

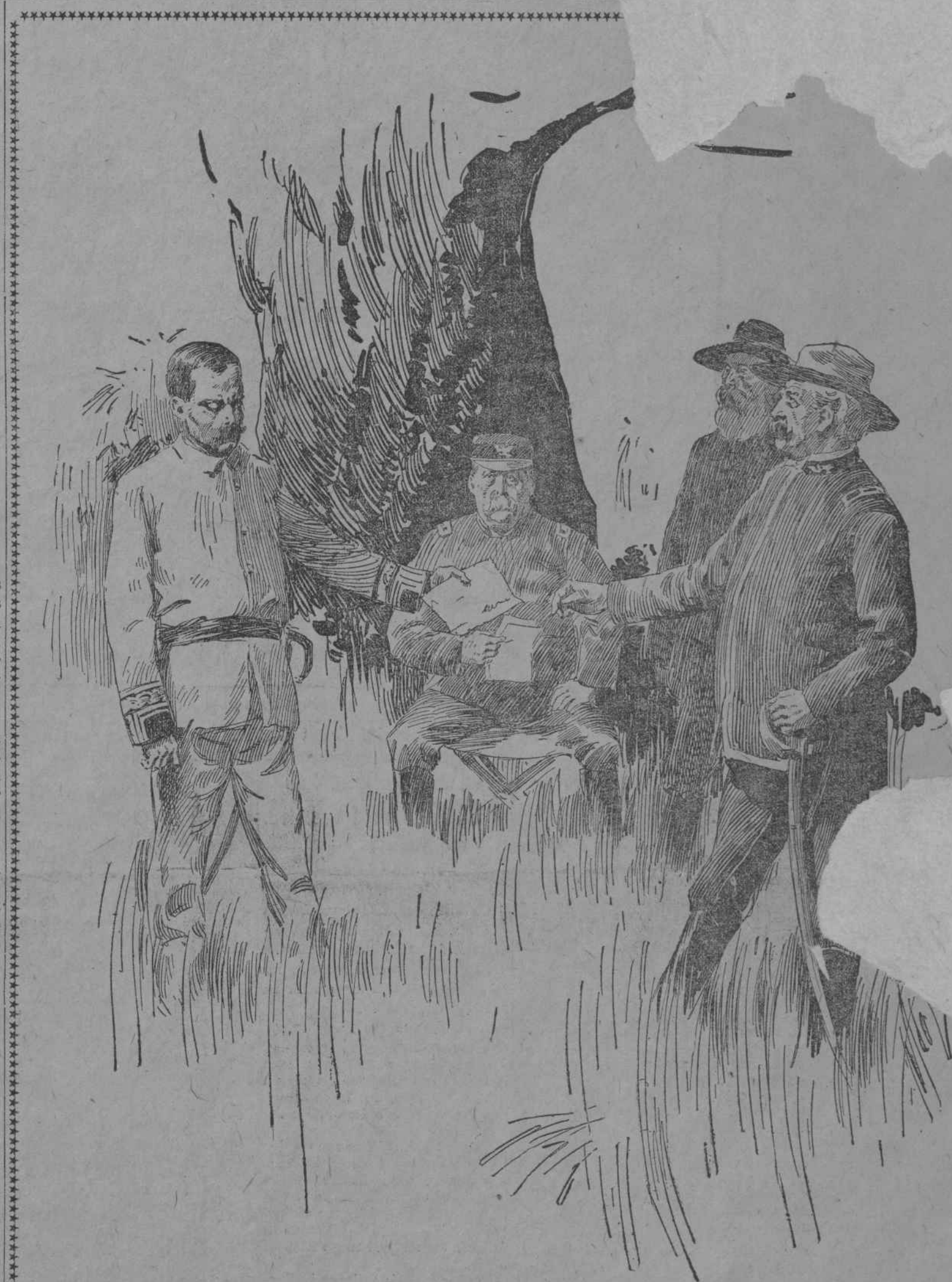
THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY.

Generals Wheeler and Lawton, and Colonel Miles for Our Government.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)
Special Cable Dispatch.
By Honore Laine.

Playa del Este, July 16.—The treaty of capitulation was signed this afternoon by the American and Spanish forces. Generals Wheeler and Lawton and Colonel

Continued on Page Thirty-eight.



THE SURRENDER OF SANTIAGO BY GENERAL TORAL.

This shows a meeting under a mango tree in the valley between the hostile lines. General Toral is handing back to General Miles the American terms for capitulation, while General Shafter, in the centre, looks up from the document in which the Spanish commander sets out what he hopes to save from the wreck of his military fortunes. The fourth figure is that of the venerable General "Joe" Wheeler.

25,000 MEN FOR PORTO RICO.

Invading Army to Be
Ready to Sail in
a Week.

Washington, July 16.—After consultation with General Brooke and the Naval War Board the President directed that an army of 25,000 troops should be ready to move within a week on Porto Rico. Within that time the fleet under Admiral Sampson will be prepared to land the American army under its guns.

Major-General Brooke, who is to organize at once the Porto Rican campaign, called on the President and Secretary of War early in the day. He was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel W. V. Richard, of his staff. General Brooke was sent for by the President in view of the expected surrender to-day of the Spanish army in Santiago, and he was among the first to read at the department General Shafter's short telegram relating the fact of the surrender.

General Brooke then went over to the White House, where he and his aide had a conference with the President. As a result of the conference General Brooke was directed this afternoon to make immediate preparations for the sailing of the Porto Rico campaigners.

The expedition is to be organized at such short notice that the Government thought best to reserve the use of all its transports. No particular day has been set for the rendezvous of the various transport squadrons which are to convey the Porto Rico troops, but all are to be ready to sail by next Saturday. Orders were sent to Tampa, to Jacksonville, to Chickamauga, to Camp Alger and to Charleston, S. C., to hold the troops in readiness to move to meet the transports now off Santiago.

The troops at Charleston, Tampa and Jacksonville are in condition to sail now, but their movements will be delayed until the arrival of regiments from Chickamauga yet to be designated.

The fleet under Sampson cannot be released from Santiago for a week, and within that time the 25,000 men will be ready to move on Porto Rico. There he will be available for the expedition fifty-two transports, including the last purchases by Colonel Hecker.

ARMY THANKED BY M'KINLEY.

President Wires the
Nation's Gratitude
to Shafter.

Washington, July 16.—The following message was sent to-day by President McKinley:

"To General Shafter, Commanding Front,
Near Santiago, Playa:

"The President of the United States sends to you and your brave army the profound thanks of the American people for the brilliant achievements at Santiago, resulting in the surrender of the city and all of the Spanish troops and territory under General Toral.

"Your splendid command has endured not only the hardships and sacrifices incident to campaign and battle, but in stress of heat and weather has triumphed over obstacles which would have overcome men less brave and determined. One and all have displayed the most conspicuous

gallantry, and earned the gratitude of the nation. The hearts of the people turn with tender sympathy to the sick and the wounded. May the Father of Mercies protect and comfort them.

(Signed.)

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

"GOD BLESS YOU," WIRES ALGER.

Washington, July 16.—Secretary Alger wired his earnest congratulations to the army to-day, as follows: "To Major-General Shafter, Front, Near

Santiago, Playa:

"I cannot express in words my gratitude to you and your heroic men. Your work has been well done. God bless you all.

(Signed.)

"R. A. ALGER,
"Secretary of War."

CERVERA MAY GET A P.P.

Secretary Long
Free the
Admiral

Washington, July 16.—The Secretary of War, Mr. Alger, has decided to free the Admiral, Don Cervera, from the charge of the loss of the Spanish fleet.

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and no care too good for them! Ther
commotion a-plenty ashore. Busy
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